

THE FURY OF FANATICS.

**A VIOLENT AND OUTRAGEOUS OUTBREAK  
OF ORANGEMEN AT ST. JOHN'S.**

The United States Consul Compelled to Act  
for Protection—The Recent French Victor  
in Tonquin—Active Shipbuilding in England  
—Deaths from Cholera—Other Foreign  
News.

St. John's, N. F., Jan. 5.—Yesterday, Mr. Bay Roberts, there was another furious Orange outbreak. The New York Herald's correspondent, who are holding a mission at that place, were besieged and imprisoned in their dwelling, an Orange arch was erected near the Catholic church, and hundreds of armed Orangemen paraded the streets. When the intelligence reached St. John's the United States consul demanded from Gov. Glove protection for the lives and liberty of United States citizens. An extraordinary meeting of the executive council has been summoned. The British consuls also have been ordered to leave. Bay Roberts, and a large body of police, under Inspector Carthy, has been dispatched by special train to the seat of trouble.

The latest dispatch from Bay Roberts says: The riotous demonstration of the day. The latest McDonald is prevented by

**Contentious About Congo.**  
BERLIN, Jan. 4.—M. Rallay, the Belgian delegate to the Congo conference, who went to Paris by Col. Strauch, the president of the African International Association, to negotiate with Premier Ferry in the left bank of the Congo has returned to Berlin. He reported that Premier Ferry recognized the association and insisted that the right bank of the Congo be placed under the right of the left bank of the Congo. He also stated that France had threatened to affect the result of the Congo conference. The project to establish Bel-

**BRASILIA, Jan. 6.**—The French committee has obtained a last-minute change in the name of its representative to the conference. The committee has decided to send to the conference a French ambassador, president of the committee, instead of the French consul, as originally planned. The committee is also considering the possibility of sending a French ambassador, president of the committee, instead of the French consul, as originally planned. The committee is also considering the possibility of sending a French ambassador, president of the committee, instead of the French consul, as originally planned.

Paris, Jan. 5.—A dispatch from Hanoi says that after the defeat of the 6,000 Chinese near Gien, by Gen. Sigel, 12,000 Chinese returned to the battle of Tonkin. Gen. Sigel's troops then penetrated their positions, defended forts and tiers of batteries, and repulsed the Chinese, who, after active resistance, fled. The Chinese lost 600 killed and large numbers wounded. The French captured two batteries of Krupp guns, a large number of rifles, and some Chinese standards and convoys. French losses in both battles were trifling.

**Sympathy for Suffering Sailors.**  
LONDON, Jan. 6.—Several members of the crew of the J. D. Chapman appeared before a magistrate, at Birkenhead, to-day and pleaded that the captain of the vessel had ordered them because they had testified against him, to be put in the stocks for having killed the Russian sailor, Jansen, with cross-bow. The court, however, showed sympathy with the complainants and allowed each of them to draw to the effect of the court's verdict, a first offence of £5 and second a £10 fine, and a shipping agent, who was charged with the responsibility of the men's menacing and resulting the constant loss of charge of the case. The hearing in this case was adjourned until Saturday.

ceded out to dialogue them. In order to do this it was necessary to explode the gate. When upon the intruched parties offered a desperate resistance, Major Macdonald and his soldiers were killed, but the obstruction was gone. Advice from Cape Town says there is no doubt that the Goanese marauders intend to return to the coast, and are well supplied with arms, and have asked the native chiefs to assist them.

**Important if True.**

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Standard* says America is making preparations to dispatch war vessels to Africa to prevent the sudden occupation of the Congo by the Portuguese, should this attempt. The same correspondent says German expedition to the Congo could be easily stopped.

**Expedition Into Egypt.**

Cairo, Jan. 8.—Official advices from the British state that Gen. Stewart arrived 10-day ago, having made the march to Gaddis and return in less than a week. He left guards at Gaddis in a strong position and will make a further expedition as soon as he can get reinforcements.

**Brighter Business Prospects.**  
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 3.—A marked change came over the opinions of business men within the past month. A few weeks ago they looked only on the dark side of the picture and could see little, if any, light.

**The Weather To-day.**  
*For the Middle Atlantic States, warmer, clear weather and rains, falling barometer, southerly winds.*  
**For Wednesday—Fair weather.**

Summary for January—Mean temperature, 32.9°; average precipitation, 3.54 inches; extreme temperature, 71° in 1874 and 1876; lowest temperature, 14° below zero, in 1881.

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The latest dispatch from Mayor Roberts says: "The most dangerous situation has been averted. The rioting has been suppressed. The British consul is prevented from leaving the city."

the church, which they have surrounded with a growing number of people threatening. Hundreds of armed men are parading the streets. The police are unequal to the occasion. The Brazilian man-of-war Tonados has just arrived, and the United States has sent the USS O'Brien. The French and British Ombudsmen refuse to take down the arches or flags.

**Contentious About Congo.**

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—M. Rallay, the Belgian delegate to the Congo conference, who went to Paris by Col. Strauch, the president of the African International Association, to negotiate with Premier Ferry in regard to the question of the association on the left bank of the Congo has returned to Berlin. He reported that Premier Ferry had rejected the association and insisted that the Congo be divided into two parts, one on the right and the other on the left bank of the Congo. He also stated that France had threatened to affect the result of the Congo conference. The project to establish Bel-

dropped owing to a shorter party's overtures obtained for France a charter for the government of the Congo. Jan. 11. The official statement was published denying that the Cechi expedition was charged to conclude treaties with the native chiefs on the Upper Congo. Deco was instructed to conduct only a commerce inquiry on the Congo and its affluents, in order to ascertain the chances for further Italian trade.

**Jan. 15.**—The Congo committee had session to-day, lasting three hours. Barou Courceil, the French ambassador, presided. The committee discussed the English proposal binding the powers to adopt all possible means to prevent slave traffic in the Congo territory. This proposal and that of America to prohibit the sale of opium, thereby on the one hand to reduce the means of support

The negotiations between the French government and the German plenipotentiaries are proceeding favorably. There now is prospect of an early settlement of the questions at issue.

Henry M. Stanley is expected to arrive here on the 16th instant.

**The French Victory in Tonquin.**

PARIS, JAN. 5.—The Temps says that the great victory of Gen. Norrie near the mouth of the river Tonquin, has

PARIS, Jan. 5.—A dispatch from Hanoi said that after the defeat of the 6,000 Chinese near Cao Bang, Gen. Negrier, 12,000 Chinese returned to resumed hostilities. Gen. Negrier attacked the Chinese positions and repulsed them with the aid of his heavy batteries and repulsed them. He routed the Chinese, who, after active resistance, had abandoned their positions. The Chinese lost 600 killed and large numbers wounded. The French captured two batteries of Krupp guns, a large number of rifles

**Sympathy for Suffering Sailors.**  
LONDON, Jan. 6.—Several members of the crew of the J. D. Chapman appeared before the magistrate, at Birkenhead, to-day and explained that the captain of the vessel had arrested them because they had testified against Second Mate Raucher and Boatman Koop. The American officers now under arrest are killing the Russian seaman, Jansen, with a

**Insurrection in India.**  
LONDON, Jan. 5.—Advices from India state that a party of Mappah fanatics intended to set themselves in a temple near Calcutta, in the Malabar district, and defied the authorities.

dered out to dislodge them. In order to do this it was necessary to explode the gate, with upon the intrunched parties offered a desperate resistance. Nine Moplahs and one soldier were killed, but the insurrection was quelled. Advice from Cape Town say there is doubt that the Goshen marauders intend

**Important if True.**  
LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Standard* says America is making a mistake in not sending a large expedition to the Arctic coast.

Africa to prevent the sudden occupation of the Congo by the Portuguese, should this attempt. The same correspondent saw a German expedition to the Congo coast under Herr Schultze has been obliged to relinquish its underling owing to the seas of beavers and the opposition of non-German Europeans, who are apprehensive that many contemplates making further acquisitions of territory.

state that Gen. Stewart arrived to-day, he made the march to Gakdul and return in week. He left guards at Gakdul in a strong fortified and impregnable position, with plentiful supply of good water and provisions. A few of the Mahdi's men were captured.

**New French Minister at Washington.**  
PARIS, Jan. 5.—The *Gazette* reports that

**Brighter Business Prospects.**  
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 5.—A marked change

Pittsburg within the past month. A week ago they looked only on the dark of the picture and could see little, if any, for the future. Now they think we have the worst and that from now onward will show a gradual improvement until

**The Weather To-day.**  
For the Middle Atlantic States, warmer, clear weather and rains, falling barometer, southerly winds.

Yesterday's local thermometer reading:  
8 a. m., 28.1°; 9 a. m., 28.2°; 11 a. m., 32.0°  
m., 33.8°; 7 p. m., 26.7°; 11 p. m., 24.6°.  
temperature, 32.1°; maximum, 35.8°;  
mum, 27.2°; mean relative humidity,  
total precipitation, .37 inches.

32.9°; average precipitation, 3.34 inches; lowest temperature, 71° in 1874 and 1876; highest temperature, 14° below zero, in 1881.